

**ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT
HERITAGE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Invertebrate Abstract

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CLASSIFICATION, NOMENCLATURE, DESCRIPTION, RANGE

NAME: *Sonorella bagnarai* W.B. Miller, 1967

COMMON NAME: Rincon talussnail

SYNONYMS:

FAMILY: Helminthoglyptidae

AUTHOR, PLACE OF PUBLICATION: W.B. Miller, 1967. Nautilus 81(2):54-61.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, Arizona, Pima County, Rincon Mts., NE side below summit of Rincon Peak, 8,000 to 8,200 ft. (Bequaert and Miller).

TYPE SPECIMEN: Unknown.

TAXONOMIC UNIQUENESS: Based on an unpublished revision by W.B. Miller (1968a, in Bequaert and Miller 1973), he recognized 68 valid species of *Sonorella* (with 19 subspecies), 57 of them in Arizona (three common with Sonora), 3 in New Mexico, 1 in trans-Pecos Texas (in common with New Mexico), 8 in Sonora (3 in common with Arizona), and 3 in Chihuahua. *Sonorella bagnarai* is 1 of 23 species in the *S. granulatissima* Complex.

DESCRIPTION: Snails in the genus *Sonorella* have a "depressed globose, helicoids shell, 12 to 30 mm in diameter, umbilicate or perforate, with a wide, unobstructed mouth and a thin, barely expanded peristome, smoothish or slightly sculptured with growth-lines, occasionally with fine oblique or spiral granulation and short hairs (mainly on the early whorls), lightly colored, and normally with a dark peripheral band. Its most characteristic features are, however, in the genitalia, which lack a dart sac and mucus glands." (Bequaert and Miller, 1973). For the *S. granulatissima* Complex: The verge of the penis is usually stout and truncate, reaching extremes of diminution in some species or gigantism in others. Snails in the complex have minutely granulose or wrinkly-granulose shells, with a readily peeling periostracum; mostly without apical spirally descending threads. (Bequaert and Miller, 1973).

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION: The most characteristic features of the genus *Sonorella* are, in the genitalia, which lack a dart sac and mucus glands (Bequaert and Miller 1972).

ILLUSTRATIONS:

TOTAL RANGE: Endemic to the Rincon Mountains in Pima County, Arizona, USA.

RANGE WITHIN ARIZONA: See "Total Range."

SPECIES BIOLOGY AND POPULATION TRENDS

BIOLOGY: Terrestrial gastropods do not move much usually only to find food or reproduce. Olfaction is the primary sensory behavior utilized to find and move toward a food item (on the scale of centimeters to meters). A moving terrestrial gastropod lays down water-laden mucus on which it moves, exposing its integument to a potentially drying atmosphere and increasing its water losses through the pallial cavity because of the necessity for gas exchange. A roosting terrestrial gastropod deploys a variety of passive mechanisms for water conservation, including the direct protection of its wet surfaces from drying conditions, avoidance of temperature extremes, the creation of more favorable microclimates and decreases in gas exchange. (A. Cook, *in* Barker 2001).

REPRODUCTION:

FOOD HABITS: Probably omnivorous, feeding on plant material (including algae, mosses, lichens, and possibly roots, shoots, leaves, flowers, anthers, pollen, fruit, seeds and rotting wood), and microorganisms associated with live and decaying vegetation; followed to a lesser extent by fungi and soil. (Speiser, *in* Barker 2001).

HABITAT: *Sonorella bagnarai* inhabits the high forested slopes of the Rincon Mountains, in crevices one to several feet below the surface, sealed to stones by their mucus. As with other talussnails, they are a rock snail usually found in taluses or "slides" of coarse broken rock (SDCP).

ELEVATION: *S. bagnarai* is found at elevations between 8,000 – 8,200 feet (2438-2499 m).

PLANT COMMUNITY:

POPULATION TRENDS: Unknown.

SPECIES PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT STATUS:	None
STATE STATUS:	None
OTHER STATUS:	None

MANAGEMENT FACTORS: Threats include destruction or disturbance of talus slopes.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN:

SUGGESTED PROJECTS: Validity of the informal *Sonorella* “species-groups” (or “complexes”), has been brought into question by Naranjo-García (1988) and Roth (1996). Further research, including the use of molecular techniques, is needed to help clarify the relationships of these informal taxa (Gilbertson and Radke 2005).

LAND MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP: NPS – Saguaro National Park. ???

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

REFERENCES:

- Bequaert, J.C. and W.B. Miller. 1973. The Mollusks of the Arid Southwest. The University of Arizona Press. Tucson, Arizona. Pp. 111, 124.
- Friends of Saguaro National Park. Web abstract: Bagnara's Talussnail, *Sonorella bagnarai*. <http://www.friendsofsaguaro.org/talussnail-bagnaras.html>. Accessed: 11/23/2005.
- <http://www.co.pima.az.us/cmo/sdcp/sdcp2/fsheets/vuln/ts.html>. Fact-sheet: Talussnail, *Sonorella*. Accessed: 11/23/2005.
- Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS). Retrieved 6/28/2006 from ITIS, <http://www.itis.usda.gov>.
- NatureServe. 2005. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 4.6. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>. (Accessed: November 23, 2005).

MAJOR KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUALS:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The genus *Sonorella* occurs over most of Arizona (except a strip north of the Grand Canyon, an extensive northeast corner, and the small southwest *Eremarionta* area), the southwest corner of New Mexico, trans-Pecos Texas, northeast Sonora, and the northwest corner of Chihuahua, Mexico. (Bequaert and Miller, 1973).

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